

Daily Journal.

The following lines have an evident application about these days. Those who parted with brothers, sisters and lovers, when the tocsin of war first sounded in this region, can appreciate the cadence of the symphonies:

"The Soldier's Tear."

Upon the hill he turned
To take a last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the sounds,
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leaned upon his sword
And brushed away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees,
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot;
O, do not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost rank
In danger's dark career—
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

The Slaves to be Murdered.

The occupation of Virginia soil by our troops is throwing the secession journals into a paroxysm of rage. In their blind fury, they are conjuring up specters of the most horrid description. The general reader will have been prepared for the utterance of very considerable amounts of bombast and falsehoods, sundry rare specimens of which have already appeared in the columns of this paper. But the Mobile Register out-Herods Herod in this respect. After announcing the invasion of Virginia, that journal observes:

Servile insurrection is a part of their programme, but they expect no great amount of practical good to result therefrom—consequently it is contended that it would be a far better course of policy for the Abolitionists to murder the slaves and thus exterminate slavery. A more monstrous proposition could not emanate from the most incarnate fiend among the damned. But infamous as it is, it finds an advocate in the abolition press. The slaves are to be indiscriminately slaughtered, and when the last one is butchered, then it is thought the institution will cease to exist. The soul recoils in horror at the idea of an unscrupulous war upon the innocent and defenceless slaves. The Syrian massacre of the Christians, and all the crimes of its bloody participants pales before the proposed atrocities of the Black Republicans. Their masters, however, in this as in all other instances, will be their protectors and saviors. With this much of their published programme, we must not be surprised at any act or threat as the campaign advances.

THE SOUTHERN STYLE OF WARFARE.—A despatch to the New York Tribune says: This is how one of Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves was shot on Friday night. While on guard duty three miles from Alexandria, a trooper from Fairfax, scouting, discovered the Zouave guard. He tied his horse to a tree, crept stealthily upon the sentinel, and passed a ball through the head of his victim. He immediately mounted his horse and galloped to Fairfax, exultingly reporting, while an informant was there, the cowardly act.

The Charleston Mercury on Northern War Movements—A Candid Article.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 21st.]

Night and day, for the last two months, has the Northern Government been making herculean efforts in its department of war. Preparation on the most gigantic scale has gone on steadily and unflagging under the intelligent and able superintendence and direction of General Scott. An immense body of volunteers have been thrown into camp, and are drilling eight hours a day under competent officers of West Point training. The arms at hand have been distributed, and all who are to engage soon in battle have been thoroughly equipped with the best weapons. Factories, for the manufacture of cannon, rifles, sabers, bayonets and ammunition of every description, are in full operation at the North during the whole twenty-four hours of each day.

Agents have long since been sent abroad to Europe to procure and forward, as fast as possible, cargoes of improved arms, and already they have begun to arrive. Great efforts have been made for the health, comfort and supplies of Northern troops. Energy and promptitude have characterized their movements both in Maryland and St. Louis, and their success along the border has, so far, been complete. They have, in the West, obtained and secured the repository of arms for that section, equipped our enemies of St. Louis, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, leaving the resistance men of Missouri poorly provided, Kentucky unarmed and overawed, and Tennessee also, with a meager provision for fighting, dependent on the Cotton States for weapons of defense. Maryland has been cowed and overpowered, Washington rendered as secure as may be, while Virginia is invaded, and Richmond threatened with capture.

In all this the military proceedings of the North, since the fall of Sumter, have been eminently wise. For the purpose of overpowering, disheartening and gaining the first advantages, which, both at home and abroad, are of immense importance, the concentration of all the forces available as promptly as possible, has been clearly the course of the generalship and true economy. The first blow is said to be often half the battle. The war policy of Scott and the Northern Government has all the effect of the first blow. The final result we cannot, in the slightest degree, doubt. The immediate signal will depend, in a great measure, upon the number of troops now got ready, and the efficiency of the preparation made for them by the Confederate Government during the same period Scott has been at work. Let us not commit the mistake of underrating our enemy, or of supposing that, in modern warfare, it is only the courage of a people and the relative military talent of their field officers that decide the issues of war. Ability in combinations and bravery in executing them, may fail of success where the material is wanting or deficient. An hour's delay of a corps of reserve lost the battle of Waterloo; and Napoleon fought the battle with the best troops in the world. They were cut to pieces.

SEVERE.—Beauregard, the celebrated hero, who in four months time with 5,000 to 7,000 men and no opposition, was ready to take a band of 70 starving soldiers, is disposed to be severe on Gen. Scott. He even sneers at him as a harmless "octogenarian!" The Lieutenant General must feel bad, now. But the traitor is not able entirely to disguise his apprehensions of danger from the operations of the "octogenarian," for, in the same letter he assures his correspondent that "whatever happens at first," the rebels will triumph at last. The wisdom of this caution will soon be vindicated to the world.

French Cavalry for the U. S. Service.

In the Paris correspondence of the New York Times, we find the following:

The Count Trigaut, Captain of Artillery in the French Army, who has traveled in America, and speaks the English language, is going to Washington to offer his services to the Government. He thinks we need in the American Army, more than anything else, an increase of light cavalry, like the mounted *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, which have acquired lately such a great distinction in the French service, and he would prefer to be enrolled in that branch of the service. Hereafter there is to be no increase of the heavy accoutered cavalry in the French service, for it is found that while two hours' fast riding completely fatigues man and horse, the light accoutered *chasseurs* with their hardy little horses will travel with ease to both the whole day. The rifled cannon and Minnie gun have nearly done away with the heavy cavalry charges formerly so much relied on, but cavalry is still eminently useful for reconnoitering purposes, and for all rapid movements, and for these services the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* surpass anything the service has yet seen. The horses are all Arabian and small; they can live upon dead grass and bread, if necessary, and seem never tired. The saddle does not weigh over four pounds; the men are as lightly dressed as possible, and carry a rifle, a sword, and pistols. While not irresistible in bearing down solid masses of infantry by mere weight of horse-flesh, this arm is yet capable of making very effective charges, as was seen in the late Italian campaign.

Payment of the Troops.

A Washington despatch states that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed a plan to adjust the difficulties as to the payment of troops before Congress meets. Provision is made for the repayment to the States of the money advanced, and to be advanced to the troops. It will remove Gov. Dennison's embarrassment as to paying the forces, and give great relief. A later despatch says:

The Ohio troops here must be uniformed and receive their pay at once. They are hearty and well disciplined, but have such clothes that they are ashamed to come to town, and are so poor they can't buy tobacco. They complain bitterly of the State authorities, particularly Carrington. They want baggage, wagons and ambulances. Other States have furnished their troops with wagons.

Our boys have been ordered into Virginia with no means to transport baggage or the wounded.

HOW THE TRAITORS FLED.—The movement eastwardly of the Federal troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad scatters the prominent traitors who are glad to get out of the way even with a whole skin, not stopping for a change of linen. The *Wheeling Intelligencer* describes the escape of a number of notorious rebels from Fairmont on the approach of troops, among them a Dr. Kidwell, Jim Neeson, Alf. Hammond, and an editor named Drinkard.

The first one left his trunk in the street, reaching his buggy by a very narrow escape through a stable. Neeson left with a pair of saddle-bags, and pretended to be a doctor rushing at full speed to the bedside of a dying patient and thus passed the scouts. Hammond caught up a carpet bag and made across the fields, and Drinkard left his "case" and cut his own "stick," leaving his paper to be run by the printer soldiers.